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J. R. WALKER, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. W. JAMES, Cincinnati, Ohio.
HENRY S. MARR, 464 Bowery, New York.
GEORGE W. BULL, Buffalo, N. York.
JACOB R. HOW, Auburn, New York.
SYLVANUS BRADY, New Haven, Ct.
S. B. PORTER, Boston, Mass.
THOMAS H. WILEY, Cahawba, Alabama.
WESTON P. BURCH, Fayette, Missouri.
ISAAC RUSSELL, Harper's Ferry, Va.
JOSEPH SNOW, Detroit, Michigan.
FOWLER & WOODWARD, St. Louis, Mo.

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Twenty-Seventh Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 1841.

The bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores was taken up, and after a brief remark from Messrs. Mangum, Sevier and Woodbury.

Mr. ALLEN moved to amend the bill, to the effect that the appropriation be made for the sale of the public lands, any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, regretted to see the course Senators were disposed to take. Would they never cease to assault the Executive? There never had been a bill so long and so desperately contested by the Opposition. Every amendment, including the one now offered, in principle, that the ingenuity of that opposition could devise, had been offered in the progress of the bill in the Senate, and had been voted down. Were these amendments to be repeated upon every bill that came before the Senate? Would Senators persist in this course? The whole matter connected with the distribution bill had been solemnly decided by the Senate, and it was now being brought up to let the People try the measure. If it was wrong they would find it out and correct it. He said let them try it. This fighting a measure, indirectly, he did not like. He would submit it in all good faith to the Senate, and let them decide upon it.

The bill authorized its repeal when Congress should see it should be done. Let the question at all times be fairly and openly met and decided. Mr. S. was neither to be driven nor coerced into a re-argument of that measure at this session. He would give notice to Mr. S. would not pursue the subject. He wished to see the question brought to a close; and he would say nothing that would lead to debate. He hoped the amendment would not be adopted.

Mr. ALLEN said they would constantly, untidily, and with accumulated energy follow up the subject. It had all along been that distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States would neither tend to increase nor diminish taxation. Now what had he done? He would give notice to Mr. S. would not pursue the subject. He wished to see the question brought to a close; and he would say nothing that would lead to debate. He hoped the amendment would not be adopted.

Mr. WALKER said the Senator from Ohio talked of the land bill as though it had already become a law. He expressed the hope, if the bill was signed, that no bill which violated the spirit of the compromise would receive the sanction of the President.

Mr. MANGUM replied; when the question was taken on the amendment and decided in the negative, as follows:

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WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1841.

[WHOLE NO. 145]

He then glanced at the probable state of the Treasury for 1842, under the existing laws. It was known that Treasury notes were to be redeemed in the first half of the year, to the amount of four millions—Four millions, one-third of the last authorized issue, would justly fall on this year to be provided for; which with the redemption of the Treasury notes amounted to eight millions demand on the Treasury, independently of current expenses. Estimating the revenue for the year the same as from customs of the year 1841—the lands having passed from the Treasury to the State, 1842, would be about twelve and a quarter millions. Deducing the eight millions for the redemption of Treasury notes and the six millions for the current expenses, there remained for the year 1842, the sum of four millions and a quarter million dollars as the total amount of revenue available to the current expenses of Government for 1842. He could make the amount no greater; and should be extremely happy if any body could successfully show a greater amount than the average amount he had estimated. This was the state of the Treasury under existing laws. He went into a full calculation, showing the probable amount of revenue per annum under the operation of this bill, if passed, for the next four years, taking as the basis of the estimate the average yearly amount of imports for the last four years, and calculating the amount of revenue derivable therefrom under the operation of this bill. He estimated the probable income for a series of years at about twenty millions per annum, and in the lowest year of Mr. Van Buren's administration they were twenty-two millions.

He hoped they would not at all exceed that, but even that they would by every possible species of calculation be reduced to about twenty millions per annum. He spoke of the great difficulty always existing of selecting the particular items to be reduced, but expressed the hope as well as belief that all possible reduction would be made. Taking the amount of revenue to be brought over to the year of the lowest year of Mr. Van Buren's administration, there would be but a surplus of a million a year, to meet the appropriations of about four millions this year, which he had not included in his estimate, and also the various contingencies of Government. Thus he held the passage of this bill as indispensable for the carrying on of Government. He expressed the possibility of the necessity of a loan by December next.

He opposed the present amendment, and although he always went with the foremost in levying a duty on tea and coffee indispensably necessary, as without it, the compromise act, which he had an obligation, must inevitably be violated. He called on the gentlemen of the Opposition, who professed themselves so desirous to maintain that act, to vote against the amendment, as, if adopted, it would inevitably interfere with the provisions of the compromise.

Mr. CALHOUN followed; when the question was taken on the amendment, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Choate, Clay, of Alabama, Clayton, Cuthbert, Dixon, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Huntington, King, Lincoln, McKim, Mouton, Nicholson, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Sevier, Simmons, Smith, of Conn., Smith, of Indiana, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, White, Woodbridge, Woodbury, Wright, Young—25.

Mr. ALLEN then moved to amend the bill by extending the article of salt from duty.

Mr. BENTON spoke for some time in support of the amendment. He said that the tax on salt acted on the poor most oppressively; that the banker, with his millions, did not use as much salt in a year as a farmer's cow would lick up in half a season.

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Mr. SEVIER demanded yeas and nays; which have been ordered, the vote stood as follows:

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Mr. HALSTED, chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported from that committee the following resolution:

Resolved, That the case of David Levy, claiming a seat in this House as Delegate from Florida, be postponed until Monday next, at 10 o'clock; and that he be heard at the bar of this House upon his case, if he shall so desire.

Mr. H. said that the report and papers in this case had been printed and laid upon the table of the members; but as he did not hold to the doctrine that judges were called upon to decide cases before them, he thought it proper that the rights of individuals were to be passed upon without giving them an opportunity of being heard; and as he dissented from a decision to that effect made in a certain case which should be named, he had offered this resolution, which he hoped would be adopted.

Mr. BRIGGS suggested to Mr. H. to modify the resolution as to provide that Mr. Levy should be heard "in person or by counsel." This was the usual mode.